

## RID

RICK, *n. f.* See REEK.

1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet.

An inundation

O'erflowed a farmer's barn and stable;

Whole ricks of hay and stacks of corn

Were down the sudden current born.

Mice and rats do great injuries in the field, houses, barns,

and corn ricks.

A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

In the North they bind them up in small bundles, and make

small ricks of them in the field.

RICKETS, *n. f.* [*rachitis*, Lat.] A name given to the distemper at its appearance by *Gilissen*.

The rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven: its cure is performed by evacuation and friction.

In some years, liver-grown, spleen, and rickets are put together, by reason of their likeness.

O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' th' head,

I thou'd possess th' estate, if he were dead;

He's so far gone with the rickets and th' evil,

That one small dose will send him to the devil.

Old Busby walks us in a theme,

Whole props support our infant vein,

And help the rickets in the brain;

But when our souls their force dilate,

Our thoughts grow up to wit's estate.

RICKETS, *adj.* [from rickets.] Disaffected with the rickets.

In a young animal, when the solids are too lax, the case of rickets children, the diet should be gently astringent.

RICKUS, *n. f.* A plant.RICKUS, *n. f.* [*rickus*, Lat.] A gaping.RID, *pret.* of ride.To RID, *v. a.* [from *hæbban*, Saxon.]

1. To let free; to redeem.

It is he that delivereth me from my cruel enemies; thou

shalt rid me from the wicked man.

Rid me, and deliver me out of great waters.

I will bring you out from under their burthens, and rid

you out of their bondage.

2. To clear; to disencumber.

They were not before so willing to be rid of their learned

pastor, as now importunate to obtain him again from them,

who had given him entertainment.

I must rid all the seas of pirates.

We'll use his countenance; which being done,

Let her, who would be rid of him, devise

His speedy taking off.

Upon the word, slept forth

Three of thy crew, to rid thee of that care.

I can put on

Thy terrors, as I put thy mildness on,

Image of thee in all things; and shall soon,

Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of these rebell'd.

Did faints for this bring in their plate;

For when they thought the cause had need on't,

Happy was he that could be rid on't.

The god uneasy till he slept again,

Relov'd at once to rid himself of pain.

At any rate we desire to be rid of the present evil, which

we are apt to think nothing absent can equal.

The greater visible good does not always raise men's desire,

in proportion to the greatness it appears to have; though

every little trouble moves us, and sets on work to get rid of it.

The ladies asked, whether we believed that the men of any

town would, at the same conjuncture, have loaden themselves

with their wives; or rather, whether they would not have been

glad of such an opportunity to get rid of them?

The father, seeing himself entirely rid of Theodosius, was

not very much concerned at the obstinate refusal of his

daughter.

3. To dispatch.

Having the best at Barnet field,

We'll thither straight; for willingness rids away.

4. To drive away; to press away; to destroy.

Ah deathmen! you have rid this sweet young prince.

5. Deliverance.

Deliverance from sudden death, riddance from all adversity,

and the extent of saving mercy towards all men.

6. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose.

I have too griev'd a heart

To take a tedious leave: thus losers part.

—A gentle riddance.

By this, the cock had a good riddance of his rival.

7. Act of clearing away any encumbrances.

Those blossoms, and those dropping gums,

That lie bestrown, unglightly and unsmooth,

At riddance, if we mean to tread with ease.

## RID

RID'DEN, the participle of ride.

He could never have ridden out an eternal period, but it must be by a more powerful being than himself.

RIDDLE, *n. f.* [*rædels*, Saxon, from *ræde*, counsel, perhaps a trial of wit.]

1. An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem.

How did you dare

To trade and traffick with Macbeth,

In riddles and in charms of death.

The Theban monster, that propos'd

Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;

That once found out and solv'd, for grief and spite

Cast herself headlong from the Ilianian steep.

Her mother was thinking of a riddle.

2. Any thing puzzling.

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady;

Not love, if any lov'd her: hey day!

So towards never use their might,

But against such as will not fight.

3. [*hættel*, Saxon.] A coarse or open sieve.

Horfe-beans and tares, sown together, are easily parted

with a riddle.

To RIDDLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To solve; to unriddle. There is something of whimsical

analogy between the two senses of the word riddle: as, we

say, to lift a question; but their derivations differ.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can,

Who bears a nation in a single man?

2. To separate by a coarse sieve.

The finest sifted mould must be riddled in.

To RIDDLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak ambiguously

or obscurely.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;

Riddling confession finds but riddling thrust.

RIDDLINGLY, *adv.* [from riddle.] In the manner of a riddle.

Though like the petulance and old-fashioned love,

Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove

Never, till it be starv'd out, yet their state

Is poor.

To RIDE, *v. n.* *preter. rid or rode*; *part. rid or ridden*.Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]

1. To travel on horseback.

Brutus and Cassius

Are rid, like madmen, through the gates of Rome,

Were you but riding forth to air yourself,

Such parting were too petty.

Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden?

So stands a forest tall of mountain oaks

Advanc'd to mighty growth; the traveller

Hears from the humble valley, where he rides,

The hollow murmurs of the winds that blow

Amidst the boughs.

Let your master ride on before, and do you gallop after

him.

2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk.

Infected be the air whereon they ride.

Upon this chaos rid the distressed ark, that bore the small

remains of mankind.

3. To be supported in motion.

As venerable Nestor, hatch'd in silver,

Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree,

On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian cars

To his experience'd tongue.

4. To manage an horse.

Skill to ride seems a science,

Proper to gentle blood; some others feign,

To manage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain.

The horses I saw well chosen, ridden, and furnished,

Inspir'd by love, whose business is to please,

He rode, he fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful ease.

5. To be on the water.

On the Western coast

Rideth a puissant army.

The sea was grown so rough, that the admiral was not

able longer to ride it out with his galleys; but was enforced to

slip his anchors, and run his gallees on ground.

They were then in a place to be aided by their ships, which

rode near in Edinburgh Frith.

6. To be supported by something subervient.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,

Whose nature is so far from doing harms,

That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty

My practices rid easy.

To RIDE, *v. a.* To manage insolently at will.

Humility does not make us servile or insensible, nor oblige

us to be ridden at the pleasure of every coxcomb.

The nobility could no longer endure to be ridden by bakers,

cobblers and brewers.

## RID

RIDDER, *n. f.* [from ride.]

1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

The strong camel and the gen'rous horse,

Refrain'd and aw'd by man's inferior force,

Do to the rider's will their rage submit,

And answer to the spur, and own the bit.

2. One who manages or breaks horses.

His horses are bred better; and to that end riders dearly

hired.

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,

And to rough riders give my choicest wine.

3. An infertile leaf.

RIDGE, *n. f.* [*hug*, Saxon; *rig*, Danish; *rugge*, Dutch,

the back.]

1. The top of the back.

He thought it was no time to stay;

But in a trice advanc'd the knight

Upon the bare ridge bolt upright.

2. The rough top of any thing, resembling the vertebrae of the

back.

As when a vulture on Imaus bred,

Whole snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds,

Dilodges from a region scarce of prey.

His sons

Shall dwell to Seir, on that long ridge of hills!

The highest ridges of those mountains serve for the main-

tenance of cattle for the inhabitants of the vallies.

3. A steep protuberance.

Part rise in crystal wall, or ridge direct,

For haste.

About her coasts unruly waters roar,

And, rising on a ridge, insult the shore.

4. The ground thrown up by the plow.

Thou visitest the earth; thou waterest the ridges thereof

abundantly; thou fettest the furrows thereof.

The body is smooth on that end, and on this 'tis fet with

ridges round the point.

Wheat must be sowed above furrow fourteen days before

Michaelmas, and laid up in round high warm ridges.

Land for grafs lay down when you low wheat or rye; but

then your corn should be sowed on broad ridges.

5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle.

Ridge tiles or roof tiles, being in length thirteen inches,

and made circular breadthways like an half cylinder, whose

diameter is about ten inches or more, and about half an inch

and half a quarter in thicknefs, are laid upon the upper part

or ridges of the roof, and also on the hips.

6. Ridge of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or ridings of the

flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side

of the jaw to the other like fleshy ridges, with interjacent

furrows or sinking cavities.

To RIDGE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge.

Thou from heav'n

Feign'dst at thy birth was given thee in thy hair,

Where strength can least abide, though all thy hairs

Were bristles rang'd like those that ridge the back

Of chaf'd wild boars, or rustl'd porcupines.

RIDGING, *n. f.* [*rigis*, *rigula*, Lat. *Any.*] A ram half

ridg'd.

Tend my herd, and see them fed;

To morning pastures, evening waters led:

And 'ware the Libyan ridg'd's butting head.

Tend them well, and see them fed

In pastures fresh, and to their watering led;

And 'ware the ridgling with his butting head.

RIDG'Y, *adj.* [from ridge.] Rising in a ridge.

Far in the sea against the foaming shore,

There stands a rock, the raging billows roar

Above his head in storms; but when 'tis clear,

Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear.

RIDICULE, *n. f.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that

species that provokes laughter.

Sacred to ridicule his whole life long

And the sad burthen of some merry song.

Touch'd and sham'd by ridicule alone.

Those, who aim at ridicule,

Should fix upon some certain rule,

Which fairly hints they are in jest.

To RIDICULE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose to laughter;

to treat with contemptuous merriment.

I with the vein of ridiculing all that is serious and good

may have no worse effect upon our state, than knight errantry

had on theirs.

He often took a pleasure to appear ignorant, that he might

the better turn to ridicule those that valued themselves on

their books.

RIDICULOUS, *adj.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculus*, Lat.] Worthy of

laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment.

Thus was the building left

ridiculous; and the work confusion nam'd.

It was not in Titus's power not to be derided; but it was

in his power not to be ridiculous.

## RIF

RINTCULOUSLY, *adv.* [from ridiculous.] In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

Epicurus's discourse concerning the original of the world is so ridiculously merry, that the design of his philosophy was pleasure and not instruction.

RIDICULOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from ridiculous.] The quality of being ridiculous.

What sport do Tertullian, Minucius and Arnobius make with the images consecrated to divine worship? from the meanness of the matter they are made, the casualties of fire, and rottenness they are subject to, on purpose to represent the ridiculousness of worshipping such things.

RIDING, *particp. adj.* Employed to travel on any occasion.

It is provided by another provincial constitution, that no suffragan bishop shall have more than one riding apparitor, and that archdeacons shall not have so much as one riding apparitor, but only a foot messenger.

RIDING, *n. f.* [from ride.] A district visited by an officer.RIDINGCOAT, *n. f.* [riding and coat.] A coat made to keep out weather.

When you carry your master's ridingcoat in a journey, wrap your own in it.

RIDINGHOOD, *n. f.* [riding and hood.] A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

The palladium was like our ridinghood, and served both for a tunic and a coat.

Good housewives all the winter's rage despise,

Defended by the ridinghood's disguise.

RIF, *n. f.* An elegant grain. The flowers have no leaves, but consist of several stamina, produced from the flower-cup; these flowers are collected into a small spike, and are disposed almost singly: from the flower-cup arises the point, afterward an oblong slender seed inclosed in an husk, which was before the flower-cup: this differs from wheat in having a flatter spike, the corn larger and more naked.

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect, upon his head a garland of wheat and rie.

RIFE, *adj.* [*rype*, Saxon; *rijf*, Dutch.] Prevalent; prevailing; abundant. It is now only used of epidemical distempers.

While those restless desires, in great men rife,

To visit to low folks did much disdain,

This while, though poor, they in themselves did reign.

Guyon closely did await

Avantage; whilst his foe did rage most rife;

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him straight,

And falsed oft his blows.

The plague was then rife in Hungary.

Blessings then are plentiful and rife,

More plentiful than hope.

Space may produce new worlds; whereof so rife

There went a fame in heav'n, that he ere long

Intended to create.